

LAW ENFORCEMENT NEWS

ISSN 0364-1724

Vol. V, No. 1

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LEAA still awaiting a permanent administrator

Morris nomination withdrawn as the NRA snipes at his views

Norval Morris will not be the next head of the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, according to the *New York Times*, which reported last month that President Carter has withdrawn his nomination of the Chicago law dean in the face of tough opposition from Senate conservatives.

Morris, the dean of the University of Chicago Law School and a vocal advocate of national gun control, had been attacked by the National Rifle Association, which contended that if he were approved as LEAA administrator, he would use the post as a platform for advancement of his antigun views.

One observer noted that NRA lobbyists were able to garner the support of other conservatives because Morris had written a book entitled *The Honest Politician's Guide to Crime Control*, which called for the removal of criminal penalties for some so-called victimless crimes.

The conservative pressure had forced the Senate Judiciary Committee to adjourn last fall without acting on Morris's nomination. But late in November the law dean indicated that he was ready and willing to go another round with the panel and the NRA. "The fight would be rather fun," he told the *Chicago Sun Times*. "I don't mind the nomination procedure. It's rather amusing."

At the time, a Justice Department spokesman stated that "the department knows of no reason why the Morris nomination won't be resubmitted," and the Australian-born educator said that he would meet with department officials to discuss the implications of his renomination.

The political consequences of again placing Morris's name before the Judiciary Committee apparently were too great. Noting that the decision to withdraw the nomination was "pretty much mutual," a Justice Department official said last month that his agency did not want to attempt to push through a nomination that would leave it at odds with the committee and that Morris did not want to face another bout with the Senate.

In a letter to Attorney General Griffin B. Bell, Morris wrote that "continued conflict" would result from his renomination and that his effectiveness as head of LEAA would be limited even if the Senate panel did approve him as administrator.

A return dispatch from Bell indicated that the Attorney General agreed that the controversy would hamstring Morris in his

administration of the grant-dispensing agency. Bell offered the dean a temporary post as special consultant on criminal justice issues, and asked him to serve a second term on an advisory board of the National Institute of Corrections.

While Morris accepted both part-time positions, a Justice Department spokesman, Terrence B. Adamson, said that the educator was expected to remain as head of the Chicago law school.

Discussing the nuts-and-bolts of the nomination process that would have moved Morris to Washington, another official said that it was believed that the department would have been able to orchestrate a vote for confirmation in committee but was concerned that conservatives would organize a drawn-out, acrimonious filibuster before the entire Senate.

Houston patrolmen's association votes 'no confidence' in chief

The Houston Police Department's severe community relations problems were compounded last month, when the city's patrolmen's association presented Police Chief Harry Caldwell with a vote of "no confidence," but the group's president contends that the agency is shaking off its negative image.

The vote, which included approximately 1,900 of Houston's 2,900 police officers, came just a week before a former chief, Carroll M. Lynn, was convicted of extortion by a United States District Court and two former policemen were indicted by a Federal grand jury for their alleged roles in the shooting of an 18 year-old.

In spite of the recent developments, David Sheetz, the president of the Houston Police Officers Association, told *Law Enforcement News* that the public's regard for the police is on the upswing. "It has been improving," he said. "Caldwell's done a hell of a job selling the department to the public."

Noting that he strongly opposed the "no confidence" balloting, Sheetz said that an "old foe or opponent of Caldwell," who was running for the association's presidency, placed the issue on the group's ballot after submitting the proposal before a general membership meeting that was attended by only 60 members.

When asked what had prompted 57 percent of the participants to vote against the chief, Sheetz replied "I don't think he did

In his first major address since becoming the acting head of LEAA, Henry S. Dogin revealed last month that one of his priorities will be to restore the public's confidence in the criminal justice system.

"It is absolutely essential that we dispel the apathy that exists on the part of the public in its dealings with the police, courts and corrections systems in this country," he declared before the opening sessions of LEAA's National Victim/Witness Conference. "Of vital importance to this goal is improving state and local services to crime victims and crime witnesses."

Dogin characterized the Washington, D.C. conference, which was attended by about 300 state and local representatives, as "a first step in developing a comprehensive and integrated Federal-state-local strategy for victim/witness assistance."

anything other than try to instill discipline and limit authority. It's something we missed over the last several years, and some people just got upset. They didn't want to play by his rules."

Earlier in the month, Caldwell had told reporters that the vote would not affect his running of the department, and Mayor Jim McConn has pledged his continued support of the chief.

Caldwell has been the top Houston police official for the past 19 months, inheriting a force that was rocked by a rash of shooting incidents involving white officers and minority civilians. He recently defended his reform policies, noting that he is "throwing scandals out of the department. We're taking tarnish off the badge, we're not putting more on."

Sheetz indicated that association members who voted against the chief are opposed mainly to his management style. "Most of the people think he's a pretty good chief," he said. "They don't like the way he handles policy. They feel that communication is just a one-way tool around here that comes from the top down."

Commenting on whether or not the past outbreak of shooting incidents was basically a management problem, the association president observed that "every officer out here knows when to shoot and when to use the better part of discretion." He added that departmental policy stipulates that

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A former official with New York's state planning agency, Dogin became LEAA's top-ranking executive last November, when the Senate confirmed his appointment as the agency's deputy administrator for policy development but failed to approve the nomination of Norval Morris as LEAA administrator.

Shortly after his appointment, Dogin told reporters that the public should lower its expectations in regard to the potential of LEAA, noting that the agency is not capable of wiping out crime in America. "LEAA cannot, in and of itself, reduce crime," he observed. "There's not enough money, not enough resources."

Noting that President Johnson's enthusiasm about the creation of LEAA nearly a decade ago had almost "destroyed" the agency, the acting administrator indicated that Johnson had "raised public and congressional hopes" too high in outlining LEAA's anticrime role.

Upon signing the enabling legislation, Johnson had stated "I believe this measure, despite its shortcomings, will help to lift the stain of crime and the shadow of fear from the streets of our communities."

Dogin, who served as acting director of the U.S. Drug Enforcement Administration in 1975-76, said he would closely monitor the use of LEAA's shrinking resources. "I'd be a damn fool if I wasn't aware of the Proposition 13 fever," he noted. "I'm going to take a hard look at our programs. I want to be sure that those which we are funding are not fat."

Pledging a policy of tough auditing to guard against inefficiency and "stealing," the administrator said that "it will always be a priority" to make sure "we're not being ripped off." He added that his LEAA emphasis will be on "people-oriented programs" such as the victim/witness assistance effort.

In addressing last month's conference, Dogin said that the agency will make funds available to police, prosecution, social service agencies, and other units of state and local government to enable them to help the victims of assault, robbery, rape, and other crimes.

"Our task is to be sensitive to the needs of the forgotten victim, to be empathetic to his or her plight, and to treat him or her with dignity and understanding," he said, noting that he favors programs that improve the effectiveness of the trial process "because they benefit the victim and the witness, and also ultimately improve the public's perception of criminal justice."

EVIDENCE TECHNICIAN PROGRAM MANUAL

By Joseph L. Peterson
and James H. Jones

The utilization of scientific methods for the examination of physical evidence recovered in the course of criminal investigations has become a critically important function of the nation's law enforcement agencies. This manual examines the role of police officers and civilians charged with the responsibility of searching crime scenes for physical evidence and returning it to the forensic laboratory for analysis. These individuals, often referred to as evidence or crime scene technicians, are on the staffs of most urban police departments today. Many agencies now train evidence technicians to be specialists who devote their total professional attention to the search for physical evidence. Through specialization, it can be expected that crime scenes will be searched with less delay and greater expertise than in situations where patrol, detective or crime laboratory personnel have shared responsibility for recovering the evidence.

Five important aspects of developing an effective evidence technician program are discussed in this manual. The key element is the selection and training of competent personnel who will become evidence technicians. Next in importance are tools, kits and vehicles which are used by the technician in processing crime scenes. Also discussed is the need for a strong organizational commitment to the crime scene search function, the implementation of actual field operations, and finally, means for evaluating an evidence technician operation. Guidelines for developing meaningful program objectives and appropriate criteria for measuring progress toward those objectives are presented.

A publication of the
Criminal Justice Center
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Maryland county opts for combined police/fire dept.

Officials in Prince George's County, Maryland are preparing a plan that would place the administration of the county's police and fire forces under the control of a civilian public safety director.

As reported by the *Washington Post* last month, County Executive Lawrence J. Hogan has informally submitted the proposal to the County Council. His chief aide, Robert T. Ennis, said that Hogan believes that the establishment of a public safety office could "help eliminate duplication in many areas and streamline both departments somewhat."

"The council's reaction seemed quite favorable," Ennis noted. "We really don't anticipate much opposition when we formally present it to them."

Political observers see the move as a way for Hogan to avoid dismissing controversial Police Chief John W. Rhoads, while siphoning off some of his administrative power. Last summer, the county chief was publicly criticized by his officers, who felt he had failed to back them in their contract dispute and after the fatal shooting of two officers.

According to several county politicians, Rhoads still has the support of many officers and local officials, and Hogan could not fire the chief without creating a political backlash.

The observers noted that the public safety plan would be a compromise measure, and Rhoads has said that he favors the idea. The leading candidate for the job is reported to be Maurice Cullinan, the former chief of the Washington, D.C. police.

Council majority leader Gerard T. McDonough said that the only problem Hogan may have in pushing his plan through involves funding considerations. "Larry would have to come up with a way to balance the costs of paying a majordomo's type of salary," he noted. "I would imagine he'll come up with a plan before he (formally) submits the idea to us."

Multifaceted research group to gather police data

An established private research organization ventured into the criminal justice field last month in an effort to compile "hard" data on a number of specific police, judicial and correctional issues, according to

the National Criminal Justice Reference Service.

Formed as part of the Operations Research Society of America (ORSA), the Special Interest Group (SIG) in Crime and Justice is designed to serve as a focal point for research in such areas as the analysis of crime, law and criminal justice operations; allocation of police manpower, juries and trials; the effect of changes in a criminal justice agency on other agencies; evaluation methodologies; the variables of crime and recidivism; the deterrent and incapacitative effects of different policies, and the development of tools for analysis of economic crime.

The new group plans to publish a newsletter that will summarize developments in research and report on pertinent activities that occur at ORSA meetings. Subscriptions to the newsletter will be available for \$3, and SIG membership will be open to those who do not belong to ORSA.

For further information, write: SIG chairman Michael D. Maltz, Department of Criminal Justice, University of Illinois, Chicago Circle, Box 4348, Chicago, IL 60680.

Di Grazia's reforms fall under new Montgomery chief

In an effort to "get back to basics," police officials in Montgomery County, Maryland are undoing many of the administrative changes initiated in the force by Robert J. di Grazia, who was dismissed from his post as chief last month.

As reported by the *Washington Post*, one of the mainstays of di Grazia's administration - a three-member audit and evaluation office - has already been tagged for dismantling. The unit had monitored the operation of the department's various divisions, making recommendations for improvement to the chief, but two of the team's captains have been reassigned to answering phones in the office of acting chief Donald E. Brooks.

Brooks was elevated from the rank of major on December 7 after County Executive Charles W. Gilchrist put di Grazia on indefinite administrative leave. Gilchrist had cited di Grazia's "disparaging" remarks about police officers as a cause for his dismissal, noting that it was time for the police force to "get out of this circus-like atmosphere and back to work."

Commenting on the management changes, Brooks described the audit divi-

sion as "a luxury I can't afford," contending that there is a "severe shortage" of high-ranking officers for supervisory duties. During his two-year tenure, di Grazia had cut back on departmental brass.

The new chief stated that he is planning to reinstitute the department's dress code. He has already requested that ranking officers wear the force's traditional green uniform jacket, which di Grazia abandoned because he felt it was a waste of the department's money.

"I feel as though a reasonable grooming standard and dress code goes along with good discipline," Brooks said. "The men have more pride in themselves when they wear their uniforms well."

Brooks instituted a number of personal changes in his first few days in office. He reduced the authority of Philip H. Marks, a civilian who had served as di Grazia's chief aide, and placed Major Wayne Brown in charge of the force's day-to-day operations.

Oregon brings back death law; statute will not be retroactive

The death penalty was reinstated in Oregon last month as the result of a November referendum in which voters decided to bring capital punishment back to the state for the second time in this century.

As reported by the Associated Press, Oregon's old capital punishment law had been repealed in a previous referendum which ultimately led to the dismantling of the state's gas chamber.

Due to the lack of equipment, it is unlikely that any executions will be carried out in the near future. However, a Denver firm has informed the state that it would charge about \$130,000 to build a new gas chamber at the Oregon State Penitentiary within nine months. The new law cannot be applied to offenders who committed crimes before the statute went into effect.

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LAW ENFORCEMENT NEWS

Law Enforcement News is published twice monthly (once monthly during July and August) by L.E.N., Inc. in cooperation with the Criminal Justice Center of John Jay College of Criminal Justice, 444 West 56th Street, New York, NY 10019. Subscription rates: \$9.50 per year (22 issues). Advertising rates available on request. Call: (212) 489-3592.

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Washington police testing the 'Iron Sergeant'; officers charge that it's a super snooper

Police in Washington, D.C. began field tests this month of a device that promises to reduce patrol car accidents by monitoring vehicle operation, but line officers have attacked the concept, charging that it is "another of the police department's entrapment ideas."

According to the *Washington Post*, the recording system, known as Tac-O-Graph, will be installed in 22 D.C. police cars in an effort to record the speed of the car, idle time, distance traveled, the time the engine is shut down, and when the siren and emergency lights are employed.

Police officials have described the instrument as a safety measure which will force officers to drive more carefully. However, the device is known in some patrol circles as the "Iron Sergeant" or "that thing in the trunk," references that highlight the officers' distaste for the constant management surveillance that the instrument provides.

The D.C. police department's field inspection division, which is conducting the tests, said that the \$500 devices will save more than enough money in accident repair costs to pay back the city's investment. They noted that in 1977 the department's squad cars were involved in 416 accidents, costing more than \$300,000, not including time lost by injured officers, loss of equipment use during repair, investigating costs and the cost of early retirement for severely injured officers.

One police official estimated that if all hidden costs are considered, even a minor "fender bender" without injury to personnel costs about \$500. If the Tac-O-Graph

eliminates one accident for each of the cars in which it is installed, he added, it will have paid for itself.

Designed to be tamperproof, the device records all operational data on a coated disk which is changed daily. The information is said to be accurate to within one minute, one foot and one mile per hour.

Washington police officials said that the Tac-O-Graph's recorder will, in effect, detect police speeders, noting that departmental regulations require officers to observe the city's 25 mile per hour speed limit in non-emergency situations.

"Obviously, the guys do exceed the speed limit sometimes, and they do it when they're not using their emergency equipment sometimes and sometimes they have accidents," Captain M.D. Carney explained. "The object is to cut accidents."

The field testing began on January 1, when 22 of the devices were sent out on patrol in the first police district, covering Southwest and lower Northwest Washington. If the pilot group performs successfully, the program will be expanded to other police districts.

In instituting the project, the police are following the lead of the D.C. Fire Department, which has been using Tac-O-Graphs for more than a year. The device has apparently proved its worth to the firefighters, who recently decided to install it on all department ambulances and on all other new vehicle purchases.

But police officers seem concerned over the instrument's constant surveillance feature. "I see no reason why we should have them," one unidentified officer said. "It's

just a waste of money."

Another officer charged that the real reason officials are installing the devices "is to see how long we're out of service. . . to see how we're doing our job, and I don't think it's necessary."

Since the device records periods when a patrol car's engine is switched off, it could conceivably catch officers napping, or "hoodling," as it is called by District police. "I think they're trying to catch officers — especially on the midnight shift," the officer added. "I don't think there's much of that going on."

Regarding the device's speed monitoring capability, another policeman admitted that he occasionally breaks department rules in order to respond more quickly when a fellow officer calls for assistance. "Personally, I feel protecting one of my fellow officers is more important than going 5 or 10 miles over the speed limit."

A D.C. police supervisor agreed, characterizing the Tac-O-Graph as a "real morale disaster." "The whole purpose of them is apparently to reduce accidents, but they're cutting into the officers' hustle," he said.

Other line officers expressed indifference. **Continued on Page 8**

Index crime stable, but violence rises

The nation's index crime rate remained relatively stable during the first nine months of 1978 compared to the three-quarter figures for 1977, according to a recent announcement by Attorney General Griffin B. Bell.

The new figures, which were released last month by FBI Director William H. Webster, revealed that while there was no change in reported incidents of murder, robbery and burglary, the crimes of forcible rape and aggravated assault each rose six percent, and motor vehicle thefts increased one percent. The upsurges were offset in the overall index by a one percent drop in larceny theft.

Commenting on the increase in violent offenses, which as a group rose four percent, Bell noted: "I continue to be concerned about the rise in violent crime. I encourage citizens to work with local authorities to take preventive steps that can curb these crimes."

A population analysis of the figures showed that serious crime decreased one percent in cities with populations over 50,000, while cities outside metropolitan areas recorded an increase of three percent. The three-quarter crime rate of rural and suburban communities remained stable.

Study disputes organized crime link in illegal gambling schemes

Independent, small-time operators rather than large, organized syndicates control the illegal bookmaking and numbers operations in New York City, according to the preliminary findings of an LEAA-financed study.

Based partially on documents seized in raids and police wiretaps from 1965 to 1975, the study, which was released in draft form last month, disputes the conventional police wisdom that most gambling profits are used by organized crime to finance other criminal activities, such as heroin trafficking, prostitution and loan sharking.

In presenting an updated overview of the illegal betting scene, the draft noted that bookmaking on sporting events has surpassed illegal horse race wagering. "Many bookmakers who don't want to take horse race bets are referring these customers to the off-track betting and some bookies are even using OTB as a place to 'lay off' high-risk bets," an LEAA spokesman said.

Regarding the incidents of loan sharking normally associated with illegal gambling, the study observed that loan sharks are not violent predators who maim or kill non-cooperative clients, noting that they rarely resort to even the threat of violence.

Loan sharks are looking for repeat business from reliable customers, who may be

gamblers, individuals engaged in criminal activities or people involved in legitimate businesses, the report said.

The three-part study, which includes separate analyses of the numbers racket, bookmaking and loan sharking, is being conducted by the Policy Sciences Center of New York City under a \$499,246 LEAA grant. Its co-authors, sociologist Jonathan B. Rubenstein and economist Peter Reuter, are scheduled to present their final report by June.

Commenting on law enforcement's role in policing illegal wagering, Rubenstein and Reuter noted that "there can be little doubt that by 1976 gambling enforcement had become a low priority activity for the New York City Police Department."

According to their figures, the number of personnel assigned to gambling enforcement was reduced from 700 to 500 in 1971, and that by the end of 1975 the number dropped to 265. Meanwhile, misdemeanor bookmaking arrests went from 2,212 in 1965 to 196 in 1976, felony policy or numbers arrests declined from 4,924 to 493, and misdemeanor numbers arrests dropped from 4,267 to 251.

The authors suggested that one reason for the drastic decline in the three categories was because police apparently concentrated their efforts on a fourth area —

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Heroin addiction up in Spain, catching officials off-guard

Spain's budding hard-drug problem took on new proportions recently when five Madrid residents died within a week in drug-related incidents, according to Reuters.

The deaths, which involved three overdose cases and two murders committed by dealers attempting to steal heroin from addicts, reportedly came as a shock to the Spanish, who have traditionally been insulated from the international heroin epidemic. The country had been so free from drug abuse that until a few years ago, amphetamines were sold in pharmacies without prescription.

Although such drug terms as "junkie" have worked their way into the language, the Spaniards are still learning of the dedication of addicts toward heroin and the paraphernalia connected with its use. A recent article in a Madrid newspaper quoted one young addict as saying, "The needle is my sweetheart, my companion, and I need it to live."

Spain's inexperience with drug abuse has created a situation in which the country is ill-equipped to deal with addicts. The government has no mechanism to keep statistics on the number of addicts, and no specialized police squads are available to get drugs off the streets.

Spanish law makes little distinction between soft drugs, such as hashish and marijuana, and hard drugs, such as morphine and heroin. As a result, a heroin pusher could receive the same six-year sentence as a person smuggling hashish into the country for his personal use.

There are thought to be thousands of

addicts concentrated in the nation's metropolitan areas, but the government has not yet established any treatment facilities, and no government assistance is provided for private institutions.

Only one private group, the Spanish Defense Union Against Drugs, has addressed itself exclusively to drug treatment. Its current budget consists of \$5,200, three-fourths of which was donated by the ruling Central Democratic Union party. One group official noted that additional funding is urgently needed, pointing out that over 100 addicts are on the waiting list for treatment at the association's center in Madrid.

In addition to its treatment and methadone maintenance efforts, the union is experimenting with a project that sends addicts to rural areas to work on farms. Working in the country "makes us forget that the drug exists," one addict noted. "We begin to think that we don't need it, and I believe that this is the way to be finished with it once and for all."

But the center's limited budget has precluded expansion of the program. The group has no money to buy farmland, and the addict participants have had to seek farmwork on an individual basis, raking part in grape harvests or picking fruit.

Osvaldo Gibelli, the organization's president, has called on the Agriculture Ministry to establish farms where addicts could receive medical treatment and work as part of their rehabilitation. "We need urgently a place where our patients can find work which keeps them busy in an atmosphere without the tension of the city," he said.

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Supreme Court Briefs

By AVERY ELI OKIN

With the coming of the new year, the Supreme Court has delivered, just prior to their Christmas-New Year recess, several plenary decisions which are sure to affect policing and the administration of justice throughout the United States. The major facts of the cases as well as the rationale for the decisions are noted below.

Search and Seizure

An automobile passenger who has no "legitimate expectation of privacy" may not challenge the constitutionality of a warrantless police search of the car, the Supreme Court established by a vote of 5-to-4 in the first opinion of the new term.

Shortly after receiving a radio announcement that an armed robbery had been committed in a clothing store in Bourbonnais, Illinois several police officers stopped a suspected getaway automobile. The two petitioners and their female companions, one of whom was the driver and owner, were ordered out of the car.

A search of the interior of the car produced a sawed-off rifle from under the front seat and a box of shells from the locked glove compartment. Prior to the trial a motion was entered to suppress the evidence seized on the grounds of Fourth and Fourteenth Amendment violations. At the time the motion was made the petitioners noted that they were simply passengers in the automobile. They also failed to assert ownership of the rifle and the shells which were introduced at the trial and aided in their convictions.

In upholding the convictions and affirming the trial court's denial of the motion to suppress, the Appellate Court of Illinois for the Third Judicial District noted that "without a proprietary or other similar interest in an automobile, a mere passenger therein lacks standing to challenge the legality of the search of the vehicle."

Relying primarily on the 1960 case of *Jones v. United States*, 362 U.S. 257, petitioners claimed that since they were the target of the search and because they were "legitimately" on the premises at the time of the search they should be entitled to challenge the admission of the evidence seized.

The majority opinion authored by Associate Justice Rehnquist, which was supported by the Chief Justice as well as Justices Stewart, Powell, and Blackmun, summarily rejected the first contention. It was noted that in *Alderman v. United States*, 394 U.S. 165 (1969), the Court had firmly established that a person aggrieved by an illegal search and seizure only through the introduction of evidence obtained from a search of a third party's premises or property had not had any of his Fourth Amendment rights violated.

In rejecting the second argument, the majority concluded, "we believe that the phrase 'legitimately on premises' coined in *Jones* creates too broad a gauge for measurement of Fourth Amendment rights." In affirming the convictions, the majority explained that being legitimately on the premises with the owner's permission is "not determinative" of whether the passengers had a legitimate expectation of privacy of the areas of the car that were searched.

Joined by Justices Brennan, Marshall, and Stevens, Justice White dissented and wrote in a separate opinion "The Court's

holding is contrary not only to our past decisions and the logic of the Fourth Amendment, but also to the everyday expectations of privacy that we all share." In addition, he said, "the rule announced today will not provide law enforcement officials with a bright line between the protected and the unprotected."

Having been called upon in previous years to revise extra-legal police methods the usually liberal group added that this decision is an invitation for "police to engage in patently unreasonable searches every time an automobile contains more than one occupant." However, rather than condemning the profession the dissenters concluded that most police officers will decline the Supreme Court's invitation and will "continue to do their jobs as best they can in accord with the Fourth Amendment." (*Rakas v. Illinois*, No. 77-5781, announced December 5, 1978.)

Sentencing

In another plenary decision, the justices divided 6-to-3 and upheld the constitutionality of the New Jersey sentencing structure in homicide cases, rejecting a claim that the structure imposed an unconstitutional burden on a defendant's Fifth, Sixth and Fourteenth Amendment rights.

Under New Jersey law defendants may not plead guilty to having committed a murder. A plea of non vult or not guilty is permissible. When a defendant enters a non vult plea it is a declaration that the defendant will not contest the charges against him. The non vult plea is legally equivalent to guilty for the purposes of a criminal proceeding.

If such a plea is accepted in a New Jersey trial court the judge is not obligated to decide whether the murder is in the first or second degree. There is a mandatory life sentence for first-degree murder, while second-degree murder carries a maximum penalty of 30 years.

When a person enters a plea of not guilty, as the petitioner did, a jury trial is conducted. As set forth in the law, the jury must specify when rendering a guilty verdict whether the murder was in the first or the second degree.

After a determination of guilt in the first degree for committing murder in the course of an arson, the defendant was sentenced to life imprisonment. On appeal the New Jersey Supreme Court rejected the contention that had he pleaded non vult he could have been sentenced to a lesser term, and that the imposition of the life sentence was an unconstitutional burden on his right to a jury trial, his right against self-incrimination, and his right to equal protection under the law.

The appellant contended that *United States v. Jackson*, 390 U.S. 570 (1968), served as a basis for reduction of the sentence because in *Jackson* the Court had held as invalid a sentencing structure which required capital punishment if a person was found guilty after a jury trial, but which permitted a maximum penalty of life imprisonment if the defendant pleaded guilty and waived a jury trial.

In rejecting the petitioner's contention, Associate Justice White was joined by the Chief Justice and Justices Blackmun, Powell and Rehnquist in noting that cases since *Jackson* have established that not every burden on the exercise of a constitu-

Continued on Page 12

LEAA offers cities funding for inmates, witnesses & families

The Law Enforcement Assistance Administration recently announced the availability of funds for several continuing programs designed to deal with a wide range of criminal justice issues including jail overcrowding, witness cooperation, family violence and the implementation of standards for prison drug and alcohol abuse efforts.

In an attempt to reduce jail populations in selected jurisdictions, LEAA is offering localities grants to develop appropriate methods to address pretrial detention lags which may lead to overcrowding. "The results sought through this program include reduction of jail overcrowding and jail cost, reduction of pretrial detainee custody time, increased alternatives to arrest and incarceration in appropriate cases; establishment of active judicial involvement in overseeing jail population levels, [and] improved jail management," an agency spokesman said.

The American Justice Institute has been retained to manage the distribution of the grants and to provide assistance with data collection, technical needs and the development of alternative strategies and structures within the local criminal justice system. Each local site may receive up to \$20,000 for the planning stage of the project, and jurisdictions that are selected for the program's implementation phase will each receive grants ranging from \$50,000 to \$250,000.

LEAA's Integrated Police/Prosecution

Witness Assistance Program will support up to eight projects in which the police and prosecutors coordinate procedures, special services, data collection and other activities designed to improve the treatment of victims and witnesses. The overall objective of the effort is to increase the rate of witness cooperation and successful prosecutions.

Although a police agency or a prosecutor can apply for the grants, which range from \$50,000 to \$200,000, all program development and implementation must reflect a joint effort by police and prosecutor. Funding will be provided on an 18-month basis to mid-sized communities, which are required to show evidence of an existing strategy for efficiently dealing with victims and witnesses, new project elements that will be established, and how they will interrelate, according to LEAA.

Interagency cooperation is also the focal point of the agency's Family Violence Program, which will fund up to 13 efforts in an attempt to demonstrate the viability of a community-wide approach to the problem. "The program is aimed toward coordinating and combining improved police response, more effective prosecution and community-correctional programs for serious cases, and the provision of a broad range of mental health and social services for families in which victimization occurs," an LEAA announcement stated.

Grants to four or five urban areas will

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Reshaping a major metropolitan force

An interview with Police Chief Carl Calkins of Long Beach, California

Carl J. Calkins, 45, became the police chief of Long Beach, California in August, 1977 after serving for a year as the city's assistant chief of police.

A 24-year police veteran, the chief began his law enforcement career with the Los Angeles Police Department. From 1954 to 1974 he served on the personal staffs of chiefs W.H. Parker, Tom Reddin and Edward Davis, an apprenticeship period during which he was able to observe several management styles.

While a member of the LAPD, Calkins obtained a B.S. in Police Administration from California State College, a Master of Criminology from the University of California at Berkeley and a Master of Public Administration from the University of Southern California.

Calkins retired from the Los Angeles force in 1974 after serving as the captain in charge of the department's Venice Operations Division. He subsequently took the post of director of Carson, California's safety force.

A member of the IACP, the American Society of Public Administration and the ACJS, Calkins has served as a consultant for the Rand Corporation.

This interview was conducted for Law Enforcement News by Dorothy Bracey.



Carl J. Calkins

They conduct the meetings and get advice from us regarding neighborhood problems and they then get a police officer in to discuss the specific problem. Where we have done this on a pilot basis, we have had some impact, in ecumenical terms, on the groups in putting across the idea that crime control and crime prevention are not the responsibility of the police, but rather are the responsibility of the citizens of the community. We stress that the police are there as a resource to assist them in protecting themselves against crime, and if they're unsuccessful in preventing the crime from occurring, that's where the resource,

seem to be putting the senior citizens, with their pension checks, right next to the poor underprivileged kids that don't have jobs, and as a result the two clash and one becomes the victim of the other.

LEN: You mentioned earlier that you've been brought in to make changes. Could you identify some of the other things that you've done?

CALKINS: Long Beach has about a 70-year-old police department, and the department has, more or less, an organization which has evolved without a great deal of strategy. When I came on board in 1976, it still had a traditional type of patrol force with the deputy chief in charge on a 24-hour basis, citywide, and captains would watch the men, so there was no territorial responsibility by geographic areas, putting the captains in charge of an area of the city on a 24-hour basis and giving them full responsibility for departmental planning and use of resources. This was done to bring the command closer to the people in each particular area. And, since the city is a number of communities grouped together within one municipal corporation, it was necessary to do it with specialized styles of enforcement. While in one section of the city you might have a business-beach area, with low-cost housing, another area might have very expensive residential housing and small-strip shopping areas, and still another would have the university, with a lot of water skiing, sculling and sailing. All of this required different responses to the different problems that were there, and, we're getting that out of the area policing. That was a major disruption of the traditional mode of assigning personnel because it quickly changed all the patrol officers days off and their vacations by shifting the seniority in three areas. We recently had an evaluation of it by sergeants and policemen who were working in the program; they did an analysis to determine what needed to be changed. Everybody had been saying that it should be scrapped, it's no good, thinking of it in purely selfish terms. Among the individual officers the consensus was that it was a good program and that there

LEN: For openers, can you give us a sense of the demographics of your department's jurisdiction?

CALKINS: Long Beach is a big city located just south of the city of Los Angeles. It's the fifth largest city in California, having a population of approximately 380,000 in an area of 50 square miles. It has the largest state university, Long Beach, with a population of 36,000 students, it has the highest gross volume of California seaports, primarily in containerized cargo, and it has a major municipal airport. It has a multi-racial complexion that includes Oriental, Vietnamese, Chinese, Japanese, blacks, and a growing Mexican-American community. It ranges all the way from the very poor, welfare recipients, to very wealthy people and waterfront homes that are valued at up to a million dollars. It's quite a complex community, with a decaying downtown commercial center which is now in the process of redevelopment. We just opened a new major convention center complex with a performing arts theatre which has a great deal of potential for expansion. It also has a large naval base, probably the largest naval shipyard on the West Coast.

LEN: Could you tell us a little bit about the effect on law enforcement of Proposition 13?

CALKINS: As far as my department is concerned, it has reduced our civilian staff but not the ranks of police officers. The impact there is that we have had to shift some of the work done by civilians back to police officers. All of our reports used to be typed in a large stenographic pool where officers would usually dictate via telephone to a recording system. Officers now make hand-written reports, which has created a quality control problem.

I would say that the greatest impact that Proposition 13 has had is that we are beginning to selectively eliminate certain police services we used to provide that don't have a direct impact on crime. Probably the long-term benefits that we have realized is that we have developed a crime control policy strategy and counsel which will make crime control the responsibility of all city departments and which encourages all citizens to take an active role in gathering information and evidence to assist in criminal prosecutions, — a function which in the past was strictly relegated to the police. It may well be that in the long run that will probably be the best thing that's happened in law enforcement.

LEN: Could you go into citizen involvement a little bit more. How do you encourage citizens to become involved? And how do you educate them as to what they have to do?

CALKINS: Basically, when we made the transition from the past organizational structure, where there was virtually no interaction between the police and the citizens on a non-official basis, to one in which we have what we call "Meet Your Police" meetings, where people would merely meet, in a structured meeting, the officers who patrolled their area. That has now evolved into a self-made neighborhood watch system, where citizens are given training on self-protection and on protecting their neighborhoods.

"We seem to be putting the senior citizens, with their pension checks, right next to the poor kids who don't have jobs; one becomes the victim of the other."

with their assistance and testimony to identify the perpetrators, can get a conviction.

One of the things that we're doing in that area, that within the department probably would be somewhat controversial, is to ask for the assistance of the United States Attorney General's community relations service, which normally comes into an organization after there have been a lot of abusive things. We've asked them to help in advance of that to physically assist the city in developing basic communications. We're asking them to set up communications with the minority communities and with the youth gangs, which are primarily Chicanos. We find that in the Neighborhood Watch/Meet Your Police program that the people who support it are the people who normally support law and order anyway. We also know that certain members of minority communities are usually those who become the recipients of police service by virtue of being arrested, and they're turned off and alienated and aren't willing to work with the police. Our approach has been multi-disciplinary in that we can't have police doing the whole job. We look to every city department to provide recreational programs for youth and for the elderly, and to identify training programs and jobs for both youth and the elderly. We've enlisted the Board of Education to gear training programs to certain minority youth because of their limited educational background and their destructive home life. We're also working with the service clubs and business groups in the community, encouraging them not only in crime prevention but in the area of hiring the disadvantaged of our community and providing jobs to the minority rather than go outside the community and import people. There are a lot of unemployed people, especially the young, because of unemployment, turn to crime. And since we have a high number of senior citizens in our city because of special housing, maybe they need a special program for the senior citizens group. We

were some minor adjustments necessary. The criticism that the officers leveled against their own superior officers centered on the fact that their captains and lieutenants had never been held accountable before and that they now had to take more of a role of accountability and provide more information and resources to the officer. It's a kind of "bottoms-up" approach to management.

Another thing that was done that was rather controversial involved using the Police Department and the Public Works Department as pilots for a total performance management study. That's where you interview employees through questionnaires and personal interviews on about 108 different items. It allows them to ventilate on what they think is good or bad about the organization and it's done in groupings based on the supervisory relationships. Using the feedback of the employees, the employees then start developing the action plan to solving the problems involved in the organization. That again is a threat to the traditional organizational hierarchy in that they're not in command; setting the goals and making the decisions is now at the bottom of the organization, showing the top of the organization how to operate. I believe the guy on the production line, the police officer in the field, best knows what problems he's having out there in attempting to do a good job, and best knows what type of information and resources he needs to be more productive.

LEN: So it seems that those in the hierarchy feel threatened by this.

CALKINS: Yes. The significant thing that came out of the study was that management staff — deputy chiefs, captains, and lieutenants — were more alienated to the chief's style of management than the lower level in the organization. Of course, the union has seized on that.

LEN: From your experience, do you see lateral movement of police executives as offering good preparation for be-

Continued on Page 7

"I believe the guy on the production line, the police officer in the field, best knows what problems he's having out there in attempting to do a good job, and best knows what type of information and resources he needs to be more productive."

Continued from Page 6
coming chief?

CALKINS: Well, it gives the opportunity of commuting around a lot but it also has some disadvantages to make the transition to another jurisdiction, especially a smaller one. The first time that I was before the budget bureau with the Los Angeles Police Department and the budget that year was \$85 million. The budget I operate with this year, which has more than doubled in four years in Long Beach, is only \$33 million and the tendency at a very large agency is to feel that there are unlimited resources and unlimited funds. I didn't make the direct transition from a big city to Long Beach. I went to a smaller city of 86,000 as a contract administrator for public safety: police, fire, civil defense, public health, ambulance services, and also contract administration in the building of a new City Hall. In that capacity, I was what you might call the assistant to the city administrator, and when he was out of town I was the acting administrator and ran the house for him. I got a real appreciation for budgeting, working with limited resources, where if you overspent a hundred dollars you could create a fiscal crisis. I think that that's what really gave me the proper experience and background for the management job I have now. Of course, I think a person can also get this background academically but there's nothing like having practical experience.

LEN: Can you tell us something about the kind of training that goes on in Long Beach and the kind of changes that you might like?

CALKINS: We have our own police academy and we have made some recent changes in our training programs. In the past, a policeman never got sent away to specialized schools, only the supervisory personnel or specialized investigators were given that schooling. We now send our police officers to POST-sponsored schools. We've also changed our advanced officer training program. We used to have only policemen going out to the mandatory two-year training update. You now have a mixed class with policemen, sergeants, lieutenants and captains currently attending these 40-hour classes. We have started an ICMA management development correspondence course involving captains and deputy chiefs. They are reading a new reading book and having weekly discussions, divided into different little groups, and they write essays for this particular type of study.

In addition, until now the department did not normally rotate its command rank people, captains and the chief. They would take an exam to be a deputy chief of detectives, which would change his career, but it didn't change his status. I have brought a new rotation whereby deputy chiefs, probably on a three-year basis, all moved. The captains would probably be moved on a three-year basis, because at that level, it's more the management ability rather than the technical expertise that the department needs in order to do a better job in planning and fiscal management. We've also broken the budget down into 14 program areas so we have program management for each element of the program budget and each area is managed by either a deputy chief, a captain or a lieutenant and they're fully accountable for all salaries, all overtime and all expense items, out of that total amount. We are getting ready to do some work in management development and this will probably involve a volunteer group of supervisory personnel going through the assessment center, and then that group of select people will go into specialized areas of training so that they'll become more well-rounded as general managers. We will also use that as a basis for selection of personnel for the FBI National Academy, instead of the chief simply giving it to somebody he likes. We're going to have a fair selection process.

LEN: How many years of education do you require for police recruits?

CALKINS: Your basic high school requirements. We'd like to raise it but it's rather difficult in light of trying to use some affirmative action.

LEN: When you talked about raising the educational standard, would that be done just to get a higher caliber person or did you think that more education would overcome inadequacies found in local school systems?

CALKINS: Based on the weakness of the educational system at the high school level that we're faced with now, not only in California but all over, if you get a person

with two years of higher education, he or she will probably have the equivalent of what a high school education used to be worth 20 years ago. But that's no guarantee. We're getting some people who have two years of college and who can't write a decent English sentence. The problem is even more magnified with the high school graduate. So there are two schools of thought. One is what you get here in California, a pre-training department. If you want to be a police officer you have to get your basic POST certificate on your own, which means the equivalent of one year of college and specialized training. That may be better than just going after a two-year college degree because there's no guarantee that those people will make good police officers either.

LEN: It's hard to talk about recruiting at a time when one may be worried about layoffs, but you had mentioned something regarding affirmative action efforts. Could you expand on that subject?

CALKINS: One of the problems that we have is that the police department doesn't do its own recruiting. The civil service and personnel departments do the recruiting and I think that's a mistake. They're recruiting from the general work force on their perceived criteria, rather than having somebody in the police field, a female, or Mexican-American officer, for example, going out into the communities, where you do your best kind of recruiting, and telling them what the job is like in retrospect. It would be helpful to have a female analyst, which we happen to have, down there talking to the female students at the university. She generally tells them what the police job is like. I think we missed a bet there. It's very difficult to get

top-qualified minorities to come into the job, because industry is competing with even higher salaries than municipal government can offer.

LEN: Has your department obtained funding through LEAA, and what effect would you say this has had on local law enforcement in Long Beach?

CALKINS: Yes, we have, and we have noticed that there is a negative side-effect in that when the funding is available on a one-, two- or three-year grant, they go forward with the program and the minute the funds run out, the program is dropped, generally speaking. For most programs, especially innovative change programs, you're looking at minimum five-year cycles to see what impact it's going to have, and the programs simply don't last that long. In another sense, funds may be put into certain areas of concentration and a general policy is then set, either federally, or by state or by district within the state, which may not be best suited to that particular community. And yet, since the funds are there, and since it offsets some of the expenditures of the general fund from the city, you write your grant and you go in that direction. You may not mean to go in that direction at all. And I think the Kennedy bill and the current trend under the block grant concept, is the best way to go. The jurisdiction can then set its own priorities instead of having a situation where the regional board says, "Burglary is our number one problem; everybody's going to work on burglary." If you get a little bedroom community, they may not have a burglary problem, they may have an auto theft problem instead, but they'll have to work on burglary to get the money. I think that's a mistake.

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By RICHARD H. WARD

Joint commission promises to improve criminal justice education

The issue of higher education in criminal justice has emerged as a source of concern for the diverse groups of individuals interested in the field of criminal justice, i.e., educators, practitioners, students, legislators and the public. As an academic discipline, criminal justice is relatively new to the world; it is a discipline whose growth has been spurred largely by the infusion of Federal funds through the Omnibus Crime Control Act and the Law Enforcement Education Program (LEEP). The proliferation of criminal justice programs in the United States, currently numbering well over 1,000, raises a number of questions, not the least of which is related to standards.

Several recent studies have addressed the matter of quality in criminal justice higher education, and at least one professional organization, the Academy of Criminal Justice Sciences, has been actively involved in efforts to develop minimum standards and an accreditation program. Several persons have questioned the value, and relevance, of undergraduate study in criminal justice, while others have begun to study the criminal justice education phenomenon in more detail. The recent report from the National Commission on Police Higher Education, the findings of the Federally-funded National Manpower Study in Criminal Justice, and the soon to be released report from John Jay College of Criminal Justice on higher education in criminal justice, all raise important issues which should be of concern to anyone interested in, and concerned with, the improvement of the criminal justice system.

The lack of an adequate data base is a major obstacle to a better understanding of criminal justice higher education. We know very little about the nature of the students, the faculty or the programs which span this country, and perhaps more importantly, we know very little about the graduates of criminal justice programs, and their contributions to the field. A major task of the Joint Commission on Criminology and Criminal Justice Education and Training, is to pull together the disparate literature and research that is available, and develop the means to compile a data base upon which minimum standards might be realistically constructed.

The Joint Commission, which includes representatives from the Academy of Criminal Justice Sciences and the American Society of Criminology, is working with other professional associations and agencies in an effort to identify the critical variables which influence our understanding of a discipline that continues to become increasingly complex. Heightened interest in the issue of quality is encouraging for a number of reasons, largely because one can hope that the knowledge gained through open discussion and debate will contribute to necessary improvements. The interest of professional associations such as the American Academy for Professional Law Enforcement, the International Association of Chiefs of Police, the Police Executive Research Forum, the American Correctional Association, and many others is based on the need to provide quality higher education in criminal justice, a tenet which is embodied in the concept of a liberal arts education.

There has been much debate over such matters as the qualification of the faculty, the nature of the curricula, the composition of the student body and the importance of research and development. These are certainly valid issues, and they need to be addressed. However, there is a small, unreciprocated group of both academicians and practitioners who are not only opposed to studying reform efforts, but who are intractably linked with the status quo. The unwillingness of some modern day professionals to reflect and study criminal justice is sadly reminiscent of the system as it existed less than two decades ago. Higher education in criminal justice is still in its infancy, and there are bound to be growing pains; these pains can be assuaged if given the required time and support.

Professions are moved by visionaries, those who can identify the problems and attempt to solve them, not by those who stand rigid in the wind. The future of higher education in criminal justice lies with those who are willing to question.

(Dr. Richard H. Ward is Vice Chancellor for Administration at the University of Illinois at Chicago Circle. He is Project Director of the "Study of Minimum Standards in Criminology and Criminal Justice Higher Education," and a member of the Board of Directors of the American Academy for Professional Law Enforcement.)

'Iron Sergeant' tested in DC

Continued from Page 3

ence toward the widespread use of the device, and one, J.J. O'Connor noted, "I don't believe in driving fast, so it doesn't bother me."

Lieutenant James Teague of the field inspection division acknowledged that the Tac-O-Graph can detect officers who sleep while on duty, but he emphasized its accident reduction potential. "There's no denying that it can be an asset to management," he observed, "but it's being installed primarily as a safety device. I think what the fellows fear is that they'll be used in a negative way. If a guy's doing his job, he's got nothing to worry about."

Noting that the Tac-O-Graph is currently being used by police in Nashville, Tennessee, Teague cited a situation in which an officer there changed his mind about the

device's usefulness. The officer had been suspended for 15 days for tampering with the instrument, and shortly after his return, he was involved in a traffic accident while on patrol. He testified that his emergency lights and siren had been turned on, while the driver he struck claimed that they were off. The evidence recorded by the Tac-O-Graph, which was admitted in the court case, backed the officer's version of the incident.

Teague, who said he had previously served in a patrol car assignment, criticized officers who exceed the speed limit in non-emergency situations. "It's our job to enforce rules, so we have to abide by them ourselves. They wouldn't do it if the sergeant were riding by them in the front seat," he observed, adding that the Tac-O-Graph will produce a "supervisory effect."

BURDEN'S BEAT

By ORDWAY P. BURDEN

Japan's traditional attitudes affect the police role there

Many suggestions have been made for improving police training in the United States in order to provide recruits with opportunities to broaden their horizons while taking courses absolutely essential to law enforcement work.

In Japan, a country known for its efficiency and attention to detail, recruits at the National Police Academy are instructed in tea service and flower arrangement, two traditional native arts. They also are required to live in dormitories, as are older officers during the six-month training period between assistant inspector and inspector.

These facts were reported by Toshinori Kanemoto, assistant director of the National Police Agency's Personnel Division at a recent conference of the Japan Society, Inc. in Manhattan. The conference was a repeat of another all-day discussion on comparisons between Japanese and American police systems. I reported on the original conference in an earlier column, but I find the subject so fascinating that I would like to mention new material brought out at the second conference.

What makes Japan such an interesting study for Americans is the huge difference in the crime rates. Serious crime is four times higher than in Japan, rape is eight times more frequent; robbery is an astounding 100 times higher here. As David Bayley, Acting Dean and Professor of the Graduate School of International Studies at the University of Denver, pointed out, this disparity in the crime rates exists in spite of strong similarities in social conditions. Many of us have found it convenient to blame our crime on living conditions created by industrial growth and urbanization, but Japan, which has gone further in these respects in a much shorter period of time, belies this theory. With 107 million residents, Japan has about half the population of the United States in a land area the size of California.

The key to these differences may lie with an understanding of the Japanese culture and national temperament. Bayley characterized Japanese as polite and deferential when confronted with authority; Americans tend to be truculent and aggressive.

Attitudes toward all work, including police work, are vastly different in Japan. There people tend to join a company or profession immediately upon finishing school and remain there until retirement. Social relationships within a job take on a far greater importance in Japan than they usually do here. The responsibility senior officers have for their subordinates' behavior extends even to their private lives. Troubles with women, according to Mr. Kanemoto, can result in salary cuts and dismissal.

Last year one Japanese patrolman was arrested and convicted of a rape and murder committed while on duty. Although this man was one of 40,000 officers for whom the police commissioner was responsible, the incident forced the commissioner's dismissal.

As police attitudes vary, so does the public's response to law enforcement. Often no special efforts are needed to form crime prevention groups because neighborhood associations already exist for purposes of fire prevention, spraying mosquitoes, planting flowers, and conducting programs for children, women and the elderly. These associations conduct crime prevention campaigns at various intervals. Rural associations usually concentrate their efforts on traffic safety.

Walter L. Ames, an American anthropologist who addressed the Japan Society seminar, discussed the rural police in Japan, who are held as a role model by their urban counterparts. In the rural communities there is a house in which the policeman lives with his family, usually for a tenure of two or three years. He is an integral part of the community, spending most of his time visiting neighbors, and is given a seat of honor at community functions, such as school graduations. His very presence is more important as a control than as a means of enforcing the letter of the law. Often these men are cautioned by their superiors not to enforce the law too tenaciously.

Unfortunately for the Japanese, there are signs of community deterioration there, particularly in the large apartment complexes where a great number of Japanese live. In these impersonal structures the neighborhood associations seem to be losing their hold, and the residents seem less willing to cooperate with police, Dr. Ames reports.

(Ordway P. Burden invites correspondence to his office at 651 Colonial Blvd., Washington Township, Westwood P.O., New Jersey 07675.)

Houston cops razz Caldwell

Continued from Page 1

weapons can be fired in only two or three specific situations, while the state allows police firearms to be discharged in seven instances.

"They've tightened up on it," he remarked, "We've had fewer shootings and it's kind of breaking a little easier right now from public pressure."

However, a recent report by two Texas Southern University sociologists noted that friction still exists between the black communities and white patrolmen in Houston. The professors, L. Sindwani and Robert D. Bullard, said they found "compelling evidence" that the two groups have different perspectives of police activities, with police viewing themselves as "protectors" and res-

idents seeing the cops as apprehenders.

The researchers questioned 100 black residents and 100 white policemen in obtaining their data, which they say point to a need for sensitivity training for Houston police. They added that Caldwell has not responded to their suggestion that they meet to discuss the creation of such a program in the department.

Speaking for the police association, Sheetz indicated that a sensitivity course for officers would be redundant. "These people are outsiders and they don't know the type of training that our officers go through," he said of Sindwani and Bullard. "I would put any of our graduates from the Police Academy up against any of the graduates coming out of that university."

CRIMINAL JUSTICE LIBRARY

ON CRIME

By JAY ROBERT NASH

Historical crime books resurrect criminal ghosts

With the ever-present and faceless crime syndicate clutching us to its Buddha-like body, it is paradoxically and often stangely romantic for many crime writers to slip out the back door and stroll through the past, conversing with the criminal ghosts of yesteryear, as it were. At least, many of them argue, these apparitions are discernible, and their haunting dialogue fiercely memorable, unlike the slow hiss and purr of today's corporate-minded thugs.

One such flamboyant character, Charles Birger of southern Illinois gangsterism in the 1920's, has been handsomely conjured by Donal Bain in his *War in Illinois* (Prenice-Hall), a really roaring story of Jazz Age crime. Though Bain has "novelized" his story of the Birger-Shelton war of the mid-1920's, the subject, from the revelations drawn from a study of the real life characters, is both gripping and informational.

Charlie Birger, a free-wheeling bootlegger who roamed southern Illinois at will, could hoist of an army of underlings who, like Birger himself, brandished Thompson submachine guns at the drop of a beer bottle not supplied by his own breweries. An extortionist and protection racketeer, Birger's control of his part of the state, chiefly Williamson County, was suddenly contested by the ruthless Shelton Brothers, Carl, Bernie and Earl, of East St. Louis.

The ensuing war, which also involved the KKK, then a powerhouse element, brought about the most bizarre bootleg battles in American history, which Bain gleefully points out. Birger's barricaded retreat, Shady Rest, was actually bombed from the air by stunt pilots in the Shelton employ, the first and only recorded aerial bombing of American soil. Dozens were gunned down as the two gangs battled for control of booze, beer, and women. The straw that broke the camel's back during these ruthless murders proved to be the killing of Mayor Joe Adams of West City, Illinois by two of Birger's flamboy gangsters.

For this killing, Birger was jailed, actually he turned himself in for questioning, on the proviso that he would be allowed to keep his loaded submachine gun in his cell with him, a request, which, incredibly, was granted by Sheriff Jim Pritchard. This spectacular bootlegger, sans automatic weapon, was found guilty of murder and was led in 1926 to the gallows. There is a weirdly famous photo of Birger (reproduced in the Bain book, along with other arresting graphics of gun-toting gang members) showing him laughing just before he went through the trap.

At such bravado, Bain has an unnamed spectator comment "He's a helluva man." Little can he said for such oblique endorsements of killers.

It is also blatantly obvious that Bain has written, despite impressive research, with both eyes winking wildly at Hollywood. His book is organized almost as a scene-for-scene film presentation, rather than the serious, source-filled study that is sorely needed on this little known pocket of crime. The dialogue, which comprises more than sixty percent of the book, is quite obviously fictional, based on some fact. Though *War in Illinois* is highly entertaining, its usability by serious crime researchers is minimal.

Just the opposite is the case of Bern Keating's *The Flamboyant Mr. Colt and His Deadly Six-Shooter* (Doubleday). Keating's biography, the first to date on Colt, tells the tale of a Horatio Alger character who rose, practically illiterate, from poverty to become an industrial giant of firearms and who is aptly credited with winning wars for early-day America. Excellent research and superb graphics serve to recommend this valuable book.

Historical books dealing with crime and still available on Crown's backlist include:

NCJRS publishes bibliography list

LEAA's National Criminal Justice Reference Service recently published a complete catalogue of its selected bibliographies which have been compiled by the NCJRS staff in an attempt to reflect current interests and developments in law enforcement and criminal justice.

"Each citation in an NCJRS bibliography includes a complete bibliographic description, abstract, and sales source for ordering the document," an agency announcement noted. "In addition, many of the bibliographies include a list of resource agencies that may be sources of additional information on a particular topic."

The catalogue lists a total of 36 of the reference sources, which were published between 1975 and 1978. Selected topics include arson investigation, community crime prevention, crimes against the elderly, international policing, juvenile diversion, prison overcrowding, plea bargaining, police consolidation, crisis intervention, police management, private security, recidivism, team policing, project evaluation, terrorism, victimless crime, and white collar crime.

Documents cited in the bibliographies are available through NCJRS's Document Loan Program, an ongoing project in which the service makes its entire publication collection available to the public through the use of interlibrary loans. Requests for document loans may be made through public, academic or organization libraries.

For a copy of the catalogue, entitled "NCJRS Selected Bibliographies," write NCJRS Document Order, Box 6000, Rockville, MD 20850.

Leonard V. Huber's *New Orleans, A Pictorial History*, a mammoth 370-page graphic gem that unflinchingly (no doubt to the chagrin of local historians) depicts the city's boozy, voodoo, prostitutional past; James D. Horan's *The Gunfighters*, another oversized semi-pictorial rich in the history of the Plains; and two valuable reprints, *The Life of Tom Horn*, the notorious sheriff-turned-outlaw, and *The Trial of Frank James For Murder*, with forewords in both by James D. Horan.

No foreigners in crime

A phalanx of books have recently appeared which stress varied aspects of worldwide crime. *Crime in Britain Today* (Routledge & Kegan Paul) by Clive Borrell and Brian Coshinella, is really a shattering indictment of Britain's police and court system, which, according to the authors, aids and abets a crime cartel that costs English taxpayers more than £ 500 million each year. Joseph Borkin's *The Crime and Punishment of IG Farben* (Free Press) is a blockbuster of an expose against the German chemical combine and its insidious alliance with Hitler's Nazi regime. *Inside*

the Fourth Reich (St. Martin's) by Erich Erdstein with Barbara Bean, provides a true and chilling account of Nazi-hunter Erdstein and his quest for Martin Bormann, Dr. Josef Mengele and other escaped war criminals. Peter H. Solomon Jr. has produced a weighty portrait of *Soviet Criminologist and Criminal Policy* (Columbia University Press), which is a must for any student of international criminal law, and is an incisive, scholarly work. *The USSR vs. Dr. Mikhail Stern* (Unizin Books), edited by August Stern and translated by Marco Carynnyk, presents a heroic and often disturbing portrait of Stern, the forceful human rights advocate, and his struggle with the totemic KGB which had branded him a social criminal. *The Carlos Complex* (Putnam), by Christopher Dobson and Ronald Payne, details the horrific life and affiliations of international terrorist Illich Ramirez Sanchez, kidnapper and killer for hire (chiefly by North African countries).

(Released through the Crime Journal Syndicate, Suite 226, 2561 N. Clark Street, Chicago, Ill. 60614)

EUROPEAN POLICING

The Law Enforcement News Interviews

edited, with an introduction by

Michael Balton

Preface by

P.J. Stead

In this book, ten European law enforcement executives discuss the organization and function of police in France, West Germany, Italy, Denmark, Ireland, and England. Conducted by Michael Balton and his colleagues on *Law Enforcement News*, the conversations reveal how European police are recruited and trained, how they interact with courts and penal institutions, and what contemporary problems concern police administrators most. Because most of the executives had visited the United States, their comments on American problems like corruption, capital punishment, crime rates, and juvenile delinquency are often thought-provoking and controversial.

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Tell us about it. *Law Enforcement News* will publish reader-contributed reviews of newly published books relating to the law enforcement profession. Send your submissions to: Editor, *Law Enforcement News*, Room 2104, 444 West 56th Street, New York, NY 10019.

Current job openings in the criminal justice system

Computer Systems Analyst. The Kansas Bureau of Investigation has a vacancy for a Computer Systems Analyst II in its Criminal Justice Services Division.

Successful applicant will be the supervisor of the Identification/Information Services Section and will be responsible for the state's central repository function, the KBI investigative file's data processing systems, the state's criminal justice communications network (ASTRA), some long range planning activities and various KBI administrative functions.

Applicants must have three years experience in programming and/or systems analysis, at least one of which must have been directly in systems analysis. A college degree may be substituted for two years of the experience, if it included or was followed by fifteen college hours in computer classes. Persons with criminal justice experience are preferred. The position involves some travel and training responsibilities, requires a significant skill level in preparing written materials, and involves frequent public speaking.

Starting salary is \$1282 a month, with fully paid medical plan and liberal sick and vacation benefits.

Interested persons should contact: W.L. Albott, Director, Kansas Bureau of Investigation, 3420 Van Buren, Topeka KS 66611.

Forensic Documents Examiner. The Kansas Bureau of Investigation is accepting applications for the position of forensic documents examiner. At least two years experience as a documents examiner is desired.

The position opening is at the Kansas Bureau of Investigation laboratory in Topeka. Interested applicants should contact: Ron Jones, 3420 Van Buren, Topeka KS 66611.

Criminal Justice Teaching Positions. Arizona State University's Center of Criminal Justice has two tenure-track faculty positions, one at the assistant professor level and the other as associate professor, beginning in mid-August, 1979.

An earned doctorate in a relevant discipline and substantive knowledge in criminal justice are required; ABD'S nearing completion will receive consideration for the junior position. For the assistant professorship, preference will be given to applicants with demonstrated teaching, research, and publication abilities.

For the second position, qualifications include graduate teaching experience, graduate research supervision, and extensive research and academic publications. For both positions, demonstrated research interests in criminal justice and service to criminal justice agencies through experience, research or consulting activities are desirable. An active research program is expected of appointees.

Salary will be determined by experience and qualifications.

Applications must be complete to be considered and must be received by March 1, 1979. Send an updated vita, three letters of reference and, if available, copies of recent publications to: Dr. Thomas D. Kennedy, Personnel Committee, Center of Criminal Justice, Arizona State University, Tempe, AZ 85281.

State Trooper. The New York State Police will administer an examination for the position of trooper on April 7, 1979, at locations throughout the state. Successful candidates will then be given the opportunity to participate in a qualifying competitive physical performance test. Prior to appointment, successful applicants must also undergo a medical examination and an extensive background investigation.

Applicants must be United States citizens and must be 21 years old as of the date of appointment. Persons age 20 and over will be permitted to participate in the selection process. A person who reaches age 29 will no longer be eligible for appointment, except candidates with military duty, as defined in Section 243 of the Military Law. These applicants may use allowable service time to extend the age limit proportionately up to a maximum age of 25.

Applications for examination can be obtained at any New York State Police installation, or by writing to: Director of Personnel, New York State Police, State Campus, Building No. 22, Albany, NY 12226. Applications must be postmarked no later than March 9, 1979.

Criminal Justice Faculty. The School of Criminal Justice at the State University of New York at Albany seeks to

fill a full-time tenure-track position in the fall of 1979. Rank and salary open. Applicants must have a Ph.D. or, if the degree is in law, evidence of substantial interest and experience in social science research.

Resumes should be sent to: Travis Hirshi, Chairman, Search Committee, School of Criminal Justice, State University of New York at Albany, 1400 Washington Avenue, Albany, New York 12222.

Deadline for applications is March 1, 1979. An Equal Opportunity/Affirmative Action Employer.

Criminal Justice Faculty. The Center for Studies in Criminal Justice at St. Cloud State University has two tenure track faculty positions in criminal justice, one for a law enforcement specialist and one for a criminal justice generalist.

For the first vacancy a minimum of a Master's or a Juris Doctorate degree is required, and a Ph.D. in Criminal Justice or a closely related area is preferred. Applied experience in law enforcement, publications, and related teaching experience are desired.

For the latter position, a minimum of a Master's or Juris Doctorate degree is required. Again, a Ph.D. in Criminal Justice or a closely related area is preferred. Applied experience in criminal justice, publications, and related teaching experience are desired.

The deadline for applications and supporting documents for both positions is March 31, 1979. For information and an application form, contact: Dr. Robert Pront, Director, The Center for Studies in Criminal Justice, St. Cloud State University, St. Cloud, MN 56301.

Police Research Assistants. The Memphis, Tennessee Police Department, in cooperation with Southern Illinois University, is offering several part-time research posts that will be coupled with graduate level coursework, leading to an M.S. in Administration of Justice.

Successful candidates will be assigned to the department's Research and Development Bureau with faculty from the university's Law Enforcement Graduate Program of the Center for the Study of Crime, Delinquency and Corrections.

Minimum qualifications include a bachelor's degree from an accredited four-year college or university and passing the Memphis department's pre-employment background investigation.

The research assistants will receive \$378 for 20 hours of service per week and a waiver of tuition for graduate coursework. Specific projects in which the interns will be involved include patrol and criminal task analysis, improvement of investigative techniques in rape and homicides cases, community-centered crime prevention programming development and police management efforts.

Scheduled to begin on January 15, 1979, the program is designed to provide first-hand work experience in police research and development with a major municipal force,

combined with the type of specialized coursework that the master's degree in administration of justice demands.

For further information, contact: Dr. Fred I. Klyman, Associate Professor, Southern Illinois University, Law Enforcement Graduate Program, Research and Development Bureau, Memphis Police Department, 110 Adams Avenue, Memphis, TN 38103. Filing deadlines are January 5, 1979 for the spring term and May 5, 1979 for the summer semester.

Overseas Teaching. The University of Maryland's University College seeks excellent classroom teachers for its overseas baccalaureate programs in Europe and the Far East. The positions require a Ph.D., A.B.D., or two relevant M.A.'s; teaching competence in two academic disciplines (criminology or law enforcement plus a related outside discipline); recent successful teaching experience at the undergraduate level, and U.S. citizenship.

The position also demands frequent travel from country to country. Schools and housing are not provided and are expensive.

Send resume before April 15, 1979 to: Assistant Dean, Overseas Program, University of Maryland University College, College Park, MD 20742. An Affirmative Action/Equal Opportunity Employer.

Director, Institute of Criminal Justice and Criminology. The University of Maryland is seeking candidates for this position, with the following qualifications: an established reputation as a scholar as evidenced by a substantial record of publications; active involvement in funded research; evidence of administrative ability; commitment to a multidisciplinary approach to the study of criminal justice and criminology; commitment to maintaining excellence in graduate and undergraduate education, and eligibility for appointment at the full professor level.

Interested applicants should contact the University before February 15, 1979. Send vita and the names of three references to: Dr. Nancy S. Anderson, Search Committee Chairman, Institute of Criminal Justice and Criminology, University of Maryland, College Park, MD 20742.

If your department, agency or educational institution has any job openings in the criminal justice field, we will announce them free of charge in this column. This offer applies to administrative and teaching openings, civil service testing date periods for law enforcement personnel, and notices for Federal agents. The position announcements should include a description of the job, the needed qualifications, and filing deadline. Write: Jobs, Law Enforcement News, 444 W. 56th St., NY, NY 10019.

Let Law Enforcement News help keep your group in tune with the changing world of policing

As a service to its subscribers, Law Enforcement News will provide complimentary copies of the paper for distribution to groups at meetings, conferences or classes, which are attended by criminal justice practitioners or students.

LEN is a thoughtful addition to any gathering of individuals who are concerned about the state of the American criminal justice system, providing the latest information about research studies, educational programs, new literature, court decisions, and the enforcement professionals who have the greatest impact on the police world.

Keep your group up-to-date by introducing them to Law Enforcement News. The articles in LEN can serve as the spark that ignites discussion and debate at your meeting, and the entire paper will be a useful source of background information.

Interested parties should send their request on their organization's letterhead, specifying the date of their meeting and the number of copies desired, to: Peter Dodenhoff, Editor, Law Enforcement News, Room 2104, 444 West 56th Street, New York, NY 10019. Requests must be received at least 30 days in advance of the meeting date.

Upcoming Events

February 1-2, 1979. Homicide Investigation Seminar To be held in New York City by John Jay College's Criminal Justice Center. For more details, contact Ms. Barbara Natow, Criminal Justice Center, John Jay College of Criminal Justice, 444 W. 56th St., New York, NY 10019. Telephone: (212) 247-1600.

February 4-8, 1979. Sixth National Conference on Juvenile Justice. To be held in San Diego by the National Council of Juvenile and Family Court Judges and the National District Attorneys Association. For more information, contact Sixth National Conference on Juvenile Justice, National Council of Juvenile and Family Court Judges, University of Nevada, P.O. Box 8000, Reno, NV 89507.

February 7, 1979. Supervision of the Unsatisfactory Employee Program Presented by the Macomb County Community College Criminal Justice Training Center. For more information, contact Macomb Criminal Justice Training Center, P.O. Box 309, Warren, MI 48090.

February 12-15, 1979. Second Annual Institute on Medico-Legal Aspects of Criminal Justice. Presented by the University of South Florida. To be held in Tampa, Florida. Tuition \$100. For more information, contact Dr. Ira J. Silverman, Department of Criminal Justice, University of South Florida, Tampa, FL 33620. Telephone: (813) 974-2815.

February 12-16, 1979. Advanced Latent Fingerprint Course Presented by Florida Institute for Law Enforcement. Fee: \$25. For more details, contact: Florida Institute for Law Enforcement, St. Petersburg Junior College, 6605 5th Avenue North, P.O. Box 13489, St. Petersburg, FL 33723.

February 12-16, 1979. Electronic/Physical Security for Crime Prevention. Presented by the National Crime Prevention Institute. For further information, write to Admissions, NCPI, School of Police Administration, University of Louisville, Shelby Campus, Louisville, KY 40222.

February 13-16, 1979. Conference on Legal Problems in Police Administration. To be held in Orlando, Florida by Traffic Institute of Northwestern University. Fee: \$250. For more details, contact: Registrar, The Traffic Institute, Northwestern University, 555 Clark St., Evanston, IL 60204.

February 12-March 2, 1979. Management Command and Supervisory Personnel Program. Presented by the New England Institute of Law Enforcement Management. To be held at Babson College, Wellesley, Massachusetts. Fee: \$700. For further information, contact: John T. Howland, Director, New England Institute of Law Enforcement Management, E. Babson Park, MA 02157. Telephone: (617) 237-4724.

February 14-16, 1979. Fundamental Crime Analysis Seminar. To be held at the Holiday Inn, Atlanta, Georgia. Presented by the Theorem Institute. Fee \$225. For more details, contact Michael O'Neill, President, Theorem Institute, 1737 North First St., Suite 590, San Jose, CA 95112. Telephone: (800) 538-6896 outside of California, or (408) 294-1427 in-state.

February 15-16, 1979. Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs Course. Presented by the Regional Criminal Justice Training Center. For more details, contact Jack McArthur, Director, Regional Criminal Justice Training Center, Modesto Junior College, 2201 Blue Gum Ave., P.O. Box 4065, Modesto, CA 95352. Telephone: (209) 526-2000.

February 19-23, 1979. Hostage Negotiating Course. To be held in Phoenix, Arizona by the Traffic Institute of Northwestern University. Fee: \$250. For more information, see: February 13-16.

February 22-23, 1979. Crimes Against the Elderly Seminar. To be held in New York City by John Jay College's Criminal Justice Center. For more details, see: February 1-2.

February 23-24, 1979. Police Fitness Workshop. To be held in Tacoma, Washington. Presented by The President's Council on Physical Fitness and Sports. For more details, consult Dr. Dick Keeler, President's Council on Physical Fitness and Sports, Washington, D.C..

February 26-March 2, 1979. Scheduling Work Shifts and Days Off Using Micro-computer, Programmable Pocket Calculators and Manual Methods. To be held in St. Louis by the Institute for Public Program Analysis, 230 S. Bemiston, Suite 914, St. Louis, MO 63105. Telephone: (314) 862-8272.

February 26-March 2, 1979. Correctional Auxiliary Program. Presented by the Regional Criminal Justice Training Center. For more details, see: February 15-16.

February 28-March 2, 1979. Twenty-Fourth Annual Southern Conference on Corrections. Sponsored by the School of Criminology and the Center for Professional Development and Public Service at Florida State University. To be held at the Tallahassee Hilton, Tallahassee, Florida. Fee: \$35. For more details, contact Center for Professional Development and Public Service Hecht House 318, Florida State University, Tallahassee, FL 32306.

March 4-8, 1979. Corporate Security Management Course. Presented by the Pennsylvania State University College of Human Development. Fee: \$235. For more information, contact Edwin J. Donovan, 5203 Henderson Human Development Building, Pennsylvania State University, University Park, PA 16802.

March 7-9, 1979. Child Abuse Course. Conducted by the University of Maryland, Conferences and Institutes Division. Fee: \$135. For more details, contact Director, Law Enforcement Institute, University of Maryland, University College, Conferences and Institute Division, University Blvd. at Adelphi Road, College Pk., MD 20742. Telephone: (301) 454-5241.

March 4-9, 1979. Training Seminar on Terrorism/Civil Disorders. Presented by the New Jersey State Police in conjunction with LEAA. For more details, contact DSG A. DeMauro, Project Coordinator, New Jersey State Police Training Center, Sea Girt, NJ 08750. Telephone: (201) 449-5200 ext. 210.

March 5-8, 1979. The Executive and Managing Organizational Change. To be held in San Diego by the Police Executive Institute. For further information, contact G. Patrick Gallagher, Director, Police Executive Institute, 1909 K Street N.W., Washington, DC 20006. Telephone: (202) 833-1460.

March 5-9, 1979. Annual Regional Conference of the National Institute on Training in Crisis Intervention. To be held at the Holiday Inn in Dallas, Texas. Sponsored by the Southwestern Academy of Crisis Interveners. Fee: \$300. For further information, contact: Dr. James L. Greenstone, President, Southwestern Academy of Crisis Interveners, P.O. Box 30292, Dallas, TX 75230. Telephone: (214) 241-5593.

March 5-9, 1979. Sex Crimes Investigation Seminar. To be held in Evanston, Illinois, by the Traffic Institute. Fee: \$275. For more details, consult February 13-16.

March 14-16, 1979. Civil Liabilities Workshop. To be held at the Holiday Inn-Center Strip, in Las Vegas. Presented by the Theorem Institute. Fee: \$225. For further information, see February 14-16.

Numbers banking is a poor business venture, study finds

Continued from Page 3

felony bookmaking. They theorized that the lawmen were willing to let the small independents "operate discreetly," while attempting to stop the large-scale bookmakers from becoming dominant.

The study questioned the usefulness of any concentrated effort against numbers rackets. "In New York City, it appears that even large commitments of resources to fighting the numbers racket have not had the intended impact," the researchers noted. "We have not found a single case of a major operation going out of existence, nor of an operator leaving the business as the result of gambling and law enforcement."

But Rubenstein and Reuter did not fault the police, contending that not much could be done to enforce laws against numbers except to "ensure that entry into the market is not controlled and that banks have disincentives to growing large."

Emphasizing the enforcement problem, the researchers said that generally the same names that appeared on a list of major numbers bankers in 1960 also appeared on a 1970 inventory. "Deletions are the consequences of death or retirement, with a small number being forced out as a result of apprehension for other crimes."

Numbers banking may not be as lucrative in New York City as is commonly believed, according to the report, which disputed figures that place the annual dollar volume at "around \$600 million."

"This would require 75 operations as large as the largest that we analyzed," the

March 19-21, 1979. The Law Enforcement Effective Report Writing Workshop. Presented by the Peace Officers Standards and Training Program. For more information about the workshop, contact Dr. Bruce T. Olson, 1121 Radcliffe Drive, Davis, CA 95616. Telephone: (916) 758-2198.

March 19-22, 1979. Investigation of Internal Theft and Fraud. Presented by the Indiana University Center for Public Safety Training. Fee: \$200. For more information, contact Indiana University, Center for Public Safety Training, 150 W. Market Street, Suite 400, Indianapolis, IN 46204.

March 21-23, 1979. Forensic Science Program. Conducted by the University of Maryland. Fee: \$135.00. For more details, consult March 7-9.

March 26-30, 1979. Juvenile Justice Institute for Law Enforcement. Presented by the University of Missouri's Institute of Public Safety Education, in cooperation with the Missouri Council on Criminal Justice. For more details, contact: Richard D. Ruddle, Police Juvenile Services, 307 Watson Place, University of Missouri, Columbia, MO 65211. Telephone: (314) 882-6021, 882-6022.

March 26-30, 1979. Police Instructors Course. Presented by Florida Institute for Law Enforcement. Fee: \$125. For more details, consult February 12-16.

March 29-31, 1979. Scientific Investigation of Crime Seminar. To be held in Miami, Florida by the University of Alaska's Police Training Program. For more details, contact: Department of Continuing Studies, Police Training Programs, 101 Eilson Building, University of Alaska, Fairbanks 99701.

authors pointed out. "In fact, the police estimate between 30 and 60 separate numbers banks in the city, and many of them are clearly small, often with only one controller. While we hesitate, at this stage, to provide our own estimates of the total handle for the city, our data do strongly suggest that the figure of \$600 million is too high."

However, the study noted that numbers banks and bookmakers apparently can open shop anywhere in the city, again repudiating the concept of organized crime control. "While all of our police informants agree that aggressive competition would be treated severely, there seems to be no restraint on an individual opening up an outlet in a neighborhood that is already well serviced," the authors reported.

Noting that the numbers game is "far less centrally controlled than is universally believed," the report said that the lack of corruption and violence is an indication that no mob monopoly exists.

The total bookmaking volume in New York City falls somewhere within the range of \$500 million to \$1.5 billion annually, the study said, adding that there "are a large number of small operations, each handling less than \$5 million per annum."

Draft copies of the first two parts of the report, entitled "Numbers: The Routine Racket" and "Bookmaking in New York," are available for interlibrary loan from the National Criminal Justice Reference Service. For details, write Document Loan Program, NCJRS, Box 6000, Rockville, MD 20850. Telephone: (202) 862-2900.

Supreme Court Briefs

Continued from Page 5

tional right is invalid. By way of explanation, reference was made to *Bordenknecher v. Hayes*, 434 U.S. 357 (1978), in which the Court "unequivocally recognized the State's legitimate interest in encouraging the entry of guilty pleas and in facilitating plea bargaining, a process mutually beneficial to both the defendant and the State."

The majority further noted that there was no indication of a "ballooning" of the charges nor that the defendant was being punished for exercising his constitutional right to a trial. Answering the claim of a denial of equal protection under the law, the Court said that the protection does not free those who made a bad choice of a defense, based on a false assessment of the

risks, form the consequences of their decision.

Justices Stevens, Brennan and Marshall dissented based on the belief that the *Jackson* case was a controlling precedent. In their short dissent the justices stated that the New Jersey statute "subjects the defendant who stands trial to a substantial risk of greater punishment than the defendant who pleads guilty."

Perhaps of greater significance than the split decision upholding the New Jersey sentencing structure is the fact that the Court reaffirmed the legitimacy of plea bargaining as an acceptable alternative to a trial by one's peers in felony cases. (*Corbett v. New Jersey*, No. 77-5903, announced December 11, 1978)

LEAA seeks applications to a wide range of pilot programs

Continued from Page 5

range from \$100,000 to \$300,000, while six to eight rural jurisdictions will receive up to \$150,000 each. The funds will be earmarked for planning, coordination and central data collection, as well as for the creation of any new components that are necessary to mount a comprehensive effort.

In an effort to encourage the adoption and implementation of advanced practices for drug/alcohol treatment programs in prisons and jails, LEAA is soliciting applications from state correctional agencies for its Corrections Program Standards Implementation Program for Drug and Alcohol Identification and Treatment.

According to an agency spokesman, the effort is based on two criteria — that "drug and alcohol program models and criteria can be modified to meet the minimum

requirements of LEAA's part E legislation" and that "implementation of these programs will reduce inmate grievances stemming from lack of adequate services."

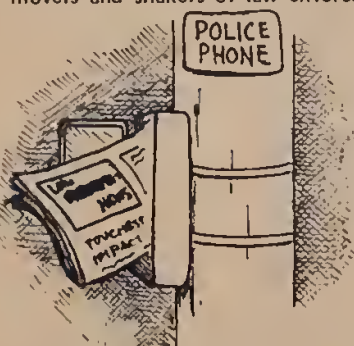
The project involves implementation of guidelines currently being developed for LEAA by the American Correctional Association and the American Medical Association. Priority consideration will be given to jurisdictions that are now under court order to improve their drug/alcohol inmate services, are under state inspection deficiency notice, or have been found to be in noncompliance with Part E requirements. Implementation grants will range up to \$100,000 for jails and up to \$200,000 for long-term institutions.

For information concerning any of the programs, write: Office of Criminal Justice Programs, LEAA, 633 Indiana Avenue NW Washington, DC 20531.

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New products for law enforcement

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SURVEILLANCE CAMERAS — Javelin Electronics has introduced three new series of closed circuit video cameras, one for general purpose security work, another for low light level surveillance situations and a third for use in very low light level observation.

The general purpose CC800 series features units with 10,000 to 1 automatic light compensation which permits instant response to scene brightness for optimized pictures in dim interiors or bright sunlight. The camera's electrostatic focus vidicon tube provides resolution beyond the 550 lines suitable for a wide variety of surveillance applications as well as for multi-camera switching and time lapse recording.

Designed for use in low light level situations, Javelin's LL860A and LL861A models operate through the use of a Newvicon camera tube which provides a light range ratio of 300,000 to 1 when coupled to a f/1.4 to f/360 auto-iris lens. The factory-preset controls and internal compensations incorporated in the cameras allow their use without preliminary adjustment, and their automatic circuitry lessens the need for on-line adjustments.

The SIT/ISIT very low light series features a low-bloom, burnproof vidicon format that can achieve a 100 million to one light range ratio when equipped with an f/1.4 auto-iris lens. Capable of functioning in full sunlight to dim starlight, the cameras' dynamic tracking circuits automatically adjust the beam and target setup voltages to assure picture quality without the need for continual field adjustments.

All three camera series can be ordered with vertical phasing circuitry for multiple camera operations. The feature permits an operator to switch from one camera to another, while retaining a crisp and clear picture. Phase-lock loop synchronization is standard on SIT/ISIT units.

For complete specifications on the cameras, contact: Javelin Electronics, 6357 Arizona Circle, Los Angeles, CA 90045. Telephone (213) 641-4490.

POLICE FIRST AID — AIMS Instructional Media has produced a first aid training film designed specifically for law enforcement personnel, demonstrating what officers should do and should not do to accident victims before professional medical aid arrives.

The film presents a number of simulated episodes of the types of emergency situations most frequently encountered by law enforcement personnel. Techniques to control bleeding are explored in several sequences which depict stab wounds, a severed artery, an imbedded object in the body, and a severed body appendage.

Other scenes show officers how to properly deal with traffic accident victims who have suspected spinal injuries, drug overdose cases, and chest wounds caused by bullets. The situations are portrayed in graphic detail in an attempt to familiarize students with the gory side of traumatic injuries.

In stressing the primary rules of first aid, the movies illustrate the importance of observing a victim's vital signs, the necessity of setting treatment priorities, and the importance of searching for emergency medical identification on the victim. The "ABC's" of emergency first aid are discussed, as is the proper use of using per-

sonal equipment in performing on-the-scene treatment.

Entitled "First Aid Training for Law Enforcement," the 21-minute, color film is available for sale or rent from AIMS Instructional Media Inc., 626 Justin Avenue, Glendale, CA 91201.

PUSH-BUTTON LOCK — The USP Digital Lock can activate an alarm system or an access control unit through the use of its nine-digit keyboard which accepts over 3,000 different combination changes.

Available in momentary and latching models, the 3 1/2"x4 1/2"x15/16" device is activated by entry of a proper four-digit combination on its face plate. When the correct code is entered, the lock momentarily releases the door strike to permit access to the secured area. It can also be wired to arm or disarm a security system, or to momentarily shunt a protection system for access.

Designed for both residential and commercial applications, the unit features a quick-disconnect plug for simplified external wiring in the field. Combination changes can be performed on-site through the relocation of the lock's color-coded jumper wires.

Other features include wrong number lockout, which delays operation for several seconds if an improper code sequence is entered, changeable output, flush or surface mounting, and two LED system status monitors. The lock is self-contained but requires low-voltage DC current for operation.

For additional information, write: United Security Products, Inc., 2171-9 Research Drive, Livermore, CA 94550.

STREET GANG FILM — "Street Gangs — Challenge for Law Enforcement" utilizes real gang members, rather than actors, to give police officers an inside look at how street gangs are structured and operate.

Noting that the gangs thrive on notoriety within their own communities and anonymity within criminal law enforcement, the film tries to identify some common characteristics such as why individuals join, how they are recruited, what the gang means to them, and which rules they are prepared to follow.

Members reveal how each gang uses a variety of messages or signs to "advertise" its territorial power. The movie emphasizes that officers should learn to recognize the signs, which range from graffiti to hand signals.

For purchase and rental information, write or call: AIMS Instructional Media, Inc., 626 Justin Avenue, Glendale, CA 91201. Telephone (213) 240-9300.

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